797 missionary centers and churches working among the Finnish sailors and emigrants in various parts of the world.

795 659 The Church of Finland has a position midway between an established and a free Church. The highest administrative authority belongs by law to the President of the Republic and to the State government, but at the same time the Church has considerable powers of self government, much more so than the Lutheran churches in neighboring Scandinavia. Legislative power is exercised by the Church Assembly, which has 115 representatives, the majority of them laymen. The laws passed by the Assembly must be ratified by the Diet, which can either accept or reject them, but which is not entitled to make any al-

795 terations. The highest administrative organs for the church are the Enlarged Bishops'

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794 members, 4000 to 5000 on the average, and in the largest cities up to 50,000. The congregations elect their own church officials. Every congregation has a vicar and most of them, in addition, one or more chaplains and adjuncts, an organist, a songleader, and several social workers.

659 794 The State supports the six chapters[1] and pays the salary of the bishops and other diocese officials. Moreover, it contributes a certain amount of money to the Central Fund. In 1950 the total contributions of the State amounted to 22 million Finnish marks. The amount, however, is insignificant compared to the enormous savings to the State by the Church which, without compensation, takes care of the registration and book-keeping of the 96 per cent of the population which it counts as its members. The

[1] [of The Church of Finland--Analyst]

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The State, on the other hand meets the costs of the Theological Faculty in the University of Helsinki, where the vast majority of the ministers receive their education. To keep the scholarship of the ministers on a high level, only those graduated from the theological faculties of the University of Helsinki or of the Swedish-speaking university in Turku can be ordained as officiating ministers.

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The State also arranges instruction in religion in all grades of the primary and secondary schools according to the denomination of the children. The Greek Catholic children thus get special instruction; those outside the church need not be present at the lessons, although they usually prefer to attend the classes in religion.

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The Greek Catholic Church has a position corresponding to that of the Lutheran. It also has a vast autonomy under the jurisdiction of